

keep to an area of not over twenty acres in the center of the point. Though I watched his movements closely for considerable periods I could never discover that he approached any nest, had a mate or young, nor did a search of the small cedars, pitch pines, and bushes of the area reveal them. I must conclude therefore that he was a stray, probably straggling north very late indeed and possibly stopped by the ocean lying immediately north for some twenty miles. I heard and saw him for the last time on August 27, though he may well have remained there until the fall migration.—ARTHUR C. COMEY, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Labrador and Acadian Chickadees at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—On the early and no doubt record date of September 3, two examples of the Labrador Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus nigricans*) were obtained and three others noted between then and the twenty-first, whilst on October 11 two examples of the Acadian (*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*) were seen at close quarters and easily identified from the former, not so much from the fact of their backs being brown instead of dusky, the caps undifferentiated, and the sides of a strong brown tint, but more from their behavior and the tone of their voice, which was entirely different to that of the sixteen *nigricans* I have so far come across. The same wheezy note was certainly there, but it was stronger and more insistent than in *nigricans*, which has a very feeble wheeze. As regards their behavior they came close down to me of their own accord and when whistled, the same as *atricapillus* will, a thing I have never known *nigricans* to do, in fact it has always been a matter of much difficulty to get a shot at these latter owing to their restless and nervous state.—H. MOUSLEY, *Halley, Que.*

Willow Thrush in Pennsylvania.—I wish to report the finding of a male specimen of Willow Thrush, *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*, August 28, 1913, in Capitol Park, Harrisburg, Penna. This bird had evidently struck a wire as was indicated by a mark found when the bird was skinned. The skin I sent to Mr. Harry C. Oberholser of the U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., who identified it as the Willow Thrush. It is now in the collection of the Pennsylvania State Museum. There is no previous record of this subspecies occurring in Pennsylvania.—BOYD P. ROTHROCK, *State Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.*

Subsequent Nestings.—I was very interested in reading an article by Mr. Mousley on subsequent nestings, (*Auk*, October, 1917). I have seen many interesting cases, and find that most birds will lay two or three sets of eggs in succession, but the most persistent pair of birds I have ever seen, were a pair of White-rumped Shrikes.

I first made the acquaintance of these birds on the 16th of May, 1916, at the Fairview Cemetery at Wahpeton, North Dakota. The second of

June I saw the birds feeding five young ones, and a few days later, I found the nest, where the young were raised. The nest was placed in the lower branches of a cottonwood about ten feet from the ground. April 1, 1917, the birds were back in their old haunts, and on April 15, they had finished repairing the old nest. April 23, I collected a set of six fresh eggs. The shrikes then moved away about two hundred and fifty feet and repaired a last year's robin nest. The ninth of May I looked into the nest and found five fresh eggs. This nest was placed twenty feet from the ground. Two or three days later the nest blew down or was torn down.

One week later a new nest was built, also in a cottonwood six feet from the ground. It contained three eggs. Laborers went to work trimming the trees and by cutting off the lower branches, the nest was destroyed. June 2 a new nest was found in a cottonwood fifteen feet from the first nest. It contained six fresh eggs.

I collected this set, and the birds again went to work, this time repairing an old nest of a Brown Thrasher. This nest was about seventy feet from Nest No. 1 and five feet from the ground. It contained on the fifteenth of June a set of six fresh eggs.

I had robbed the birds of two sets of eggs and had seen two sets lost by accident, and however interesting it might have been to carry the experiment farther, I could not do it, so I watched the birds raise a family of six healthy young.

I have now in my collection two sets or twelve eggs of these birds and had an opportunity to see fourteen eggs more, and I found them all so near alike, that it would be impossible to pick out the different sets, if the eggs became mixed.

When I found the first nest the birds would stay near by, whenever I went to examine it. Later they grew so bold, that if I came near the nest, they would fly at me screaming and biting, one even causing me a bleeding wound on my hand.

As the country is level, open, almost treeless, and I did a good deal of exploring, I feel certain that these were the only pair of shrikes in this locality, and that I could not possibly have overlooked another pair of birds.—J. K. JENSEN, *U. S. Indian School, Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

Uncommon Birds at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.—It may be interesting to record the fact of having found the Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) breeding here this summer, the nest being in a dead maple tree at the roadside about fifteen feet above the ground, and when found on July 16, containing four young birds which left the nest between July 31 and August 4. During the same month, and whilst on my way to visit the above nest I came across an example of the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) on July 31, which I was enabled to follow about in a large wood for some considerable time and thoroughly identify. Two months later, or on September 24, whilst hunt-